

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

HORACE S. KNAPP,

OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

PUTNAM COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES H. VAIL.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL RAUSEY.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN RAUSEY.

Democratic Principles.—The people's only source of legitimate power, the representative to give the instructions of the constituents, the nation, a confederate, it must be preserved: the reform, sovereignty, and independence of the respective states; the constitution a special grant of powers limited and defined; election and suffrage universal; no taxation, hence no noble waste; no aristocracy; no national debt; no national or state bank; no monopolies of any kind; no distribution of the public lands among the states; but low prices, permanent prosperity, liberal representation; free trade and commerce; equal laws and equal justice; peace and concord;—these are a few of the leading principles which democracy aims to make the rule of government.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON, the Democratic nominee for the Senate, will attend at the places and dates annexed, for the purpose of addressing his Democratic fellow-citizens upon the political questions which now interest the public mind.

Napoleon, Henry county,	September 23
Reynolds, Williams county,	" 24
Malver's Corners, do,	" 25
Defiance, Defiance county,	" 26
Charles, Paulding county,	" 27
Columbus Grove, Putnam county,	" 29
Samuel Vies's, do,	" 31
Gilboa, do,	October 1
Lima, Allen county,	" 2
Waukegonetta, do,	" 3
St. Mary's, Mercer county,	" 4
Minster, do,	" 6
Celina, do,	" 7
Mercer, do,	" 8
Van Wert, Van Wert,	" 9

Mr. KNAPP, the Democratic nominee for Representative, will be present with Mr. Edgerton at the following places:

Fort Jennings, Putnam co,	October 10
Kalida, do,	" 11

Mr. K. will also address the Electors at the following places, at the times specified:

Napoleon, Henry county,	October 6
Reynolds, Williams county,	" 7
Defiance, (at 2 p. m.) Defiance co,	" 8
Charles (7 p. m.) Paulding county,	" 8
Gilboa, Putnam county,	" 13

The hours of meeting will generally be 2 o'clock p. m.

THE LAND SCHEME.—We publish the following letter in relation to Mr. Ackerman's land scheme, from Mr. Knapp. That gentleman deals with the question as it requires. The State lands are pledged by statute for the payment of certain specified state debts, incurred in conformity with the law granting them. Whatever might be our views if they were free from this condition, we have no disposition to agitate the question, as it admits of no practical result:

Mr. Mackenzie.

I observe in your paper of last Tuesday that John J. Ackerman, Esq. has announced himself as a candidate for Representative in the next legislature. This movement I well understand has been made, by and with the advice and consent of the men who pull the wires for the whig party, in this District.

If Mr. Ackerman had chosen a fair position, and the honest and legitimate issues which are before the people, he would have merited and no doubt commanded, some degree of respect. But he has thought proper to accompany his announcement with a scheme so absurd and so insulting to the popular intelligence, that I cannot treat him with that degree of consideration which I should like to observe toward the candidate put forward by my political opponents.

This famous scheme of Mr. Ackerman's, for giving away the people's domain shall receive only a brief and final notice at my hands, because I can not be driven on to such false issues. His proposition which he invites me to discuss, is to surrender "the Wabash and Erie and the Miami Extension Canal Lands to actual settlers in quantities of 40 or 80 acres to each settler, upon the condition, only that such settlers shall actually and continually occupy the same for a term not less than five years."

And this proposition comes from a gentleman whose party leaders in congress have for years steadily opposed pre-emption and the graduation of the price of the lands of the general government! In those portions of the Western States, where there are no roads, nor canals, nor accessible markets, the policy of graduating the price of the public lands down to a minimum of 25 cents per acre, is doubtless a good one. But here in Ohio, where our Canals, now finished, will furnish a market at the very door almost, of every farmer who shall in future till those lands, the proposition to give them away, strikes me as being the most ridiculous oblation that was ever offered upon the whig altar of "Bancroft." How idle to suppose that this scheme will find favor at the hands of the pioneers of the country—the men who came here at an early day and paid for their lands, and redeemed the country from its wilderness condition! Who can suppose that the taxpayers of the State, whose burdens are even now almost beyond endurance, will consent to quietly surrender this rich legacy from the

general government granted for a specific purpose. Are the people of Ohio so rich that they can afford to make such a sacrifice? But suppose it possible that such a wild scheme should be adopted by any Legislature—what would be its effect? Why the instant the law would go into operation the lands would be crowded with the 40 and 80 acre lot speculators—and litigated titles and probably numerous violations of the public peace would be the result. This would, admit, be desirable to Mr. Ackerman, on account of the addition which it would bring to his business as a lawyer, but it would be a state of things which every disinterested man and good citizen would have cause to deplore.

I am, and always have been, as desirous as any one that these lands should be brought into market and sold. The interests of the citizen of this portion of Ohio urgently require it. The lands should be re-appraised and put down to their lowest possible value and then sold to actual settlers, in small tracts—very applicant at the land office for purchase, being required to make oath that his design was to cultivate the land purchased. The proceeds should go, as far as they would, towards relieving the people of the State of their present burdensome debt—a debt which was chiefly contracted for the construction of our Canals, and for the payment of a portion of which the proceeds of the sales of these very lands stand pledged.

But I shall bestow no further notice upon this scheme as every voter in the district will readily understand that it was designed with a view to diverting the public mind from the true issues before the people of the State—issues which the federal legislature of last winter tendered the people of Ohio for their decision this fall. But the Federal party of this district cannot evade the true questions involved in the present contest, by resorting to such a miserable contrivance as this. It is not the first draft that Mr. Ackerman has made upon the popular credulity. I am much mistaken if this draft is not as promptly protested as all his others have been.

Respectfully Yours,

H. S. KNAPP.

Kalida, Sept. 18, 1845.

A TRIP TO BOSTON.

The Cars—Greensport—New London—Worcester—Boston—Bunker Hill monument—the prospect—the Yankee at home—visit to the Churches—the Catholics—reading sermons—new-city enterprise—paper money—English news, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Boston, Sept. 1, 1845.

I left Brooklyn by the Long Island Railroad last Wednesday morning, found the road very pleasant for the first twenty miles, but after that a long and weary tract of pine and barren land. Toward the east end of the Island (some 90 miles long) the prospect brightened, the soil improved, and the village of Greensport, where we took the steamboat for New London, with its wharf, shipping, and the varied scenery of hill and plain, islands, farms and sea beach, and mainland relieved the eye, while the epicurean boat enabled the traveler to take plenty of exercise, after a four hours' jolting in a sitting posture in the cars. The trip is made to Boston in 12 hours, for 240 miles; 50 of them by water. New London, though not so overgrown as its old namesake, is finely situated, and on the Thames too, up which we sailed several miles, passing through Norwich, Connecticut, a thriving manufacturing town built on the brow of a hill, and on the rising ground, near the banks of two creeks which meet there. Its appearance is exceedingly picturesque. Thence the railroad to Worcester, a lovely place, and charmingly situated in a fertile and thriving neighborhood, passes through an uneven but well settled country, filled with farms, factories, villages, mills and machinery, and a mainly, stout-made, intelligent population. From Worcester to Boston there is a double line of rails, the T rail line (and it is the best) being used throughout. This being my first visit to the classic capital of New England, I resolved to see all I could of it, and a nobler city of its size I have not yet found on the American Continent. It lacks but one thing, the best of fresh water.

From the top of Bunker Hill monument in Charlestown, a substantial column of 220 feet from the base, Boston is seen, filling with buildings, squares, wharves, &c., what would have been an island, but for a narrow neck of land which unites it to the main shore. Its surface is very irregular, the streets narrow as compared with New York, but everything betokens superior neatness, cleanliness and good order. Drains underground are very conducive to the comfort of the inhabitants; a hale, hearty, (not seldom florid) cheerful, business-loving race, with that shrewdness and intellectual look, which a keen, cold, northern climate, and the pure sea breezes from the Atlantic, added to imported habits, from their English forefathers, and an excellent education will probably per-

petuate. I had seen many Yankees in the course of a long life, but I like them best of all when seen at home. Nowhere in America have I been better pleased with the countenances of the people and the aspect of a locality than in Boston. Well may they be proud of the sacred spot where independence, through revolution, was cradled in America, and which set the ball a rolling in France and Europe, and much have they improved it. Boston is literally a city of palaces and must be very wealthy.

From the top of Bunker Hill column, which strangers may visit by paying 12 cents, the environs of the city, Roxbury, Charlestown, South and East Boston, Chelsea, and a fine settled country many miles round may be seen. Boston is approached by eight or nine bridges, some of them very long and all of them of wood. There is a great deal of business done—far more than I had any idea of. They have railroads from every quarter, and are busy planning more. One is to commence at Ogdensburgh on the St. Lawrence and pass through the heart of Vermont! They have the cash, the workmen and the enterprise—and as Boston was the greatest city in America in 1818, I should not be surprised to see her make up with New York, which through Clinton's canal and a fit of sleepiness here (and they are not drowsy folks I assure you,) took the wind out of their sails and shot ahead under the pilotage of the great "De Witt."

Yesterday I went to more churches than I generally visit on one Sunday—and first to the Old South, which hiring soldiers in the nation's hour of peril turned into a riding school. It is a fine old brick structure; the parson read his sermon very well indeed—the music, vocal and instrumental, was strange and new but faultless—yet how thin the congregation was! It was the same with a handsome Episcopal church near by, and the same with another facing the green common of 48 acres, wisely and religiously preserved for health, ornament and recreation—the same with a Unitarian church, (all but the reading,) but not with the Roman Catholic. Though a large house, I found it filled to overflowing—no chance to set foot inside its doors, nor even to get up stairs to the galleries—vast numbers uncovered in a white surplice, and with a countenance either Irish or Highland Scotch, preaching with a clear voice and an appropriate action, in an earnest and winning manner, as if he believed what he said, and without any manuscript. The minister whom God inspires may surely open his mouth in earnest, energetic, and judicious exhortation, look his people in the face, and finish a sensible discourse, without that downcast look which results from reading a copied or closet-composed sermon from a manuscript placed in a large Bible on the desk. In all the places of worship I visited the pews were divided off with doors—the best to the rich, of course. Not so, on the continent of Europe. In the most splendid cathedrals there, the king and the beggar kneel side by side, on a perfect equality, in the awful presence of the great author and bountiful benefactor of the universe. I wish it was so here in America.

As a proof of increasing wealth and comfort, I give you the fact that at no time without my remembrance has the building, improving, and enlarging of houses been carried on in New York to the extent that it is now. New York, with her suburban cities and villages is more populous to day than London was 100 years since. Boston with the villages only separated from her by her bridges, cannot contain less than 150,000 souls. The rage for building here is, to the full as great as at New York; plenty of money, means and bricklayers! Were it not for the litigious character which lawyers, the paper dollar tribe, and those who thrive by convulsions affecting the value of real estate and labor have given to business, I would not fear a recession; as it is I do fear it. The United States Bank, and its 25 branches (or pois) and the present pet or deposit bank system, are twins, as to character, and if the scenes of 1837 do not come back again, then have stockjobbers and speculators, like the Ethiopian Leopard, changed their spots, and their natures also. Banking and the sale of privilege in some form or other corrupts the very fountains of justice in America—and so well is the bribe made to fit the taste and temper of those who have political influence, that I fear we have trouble before us yet.

Monday, Sept. 8th. I had not time to close my letter last week. The packet has arrived from Liverpool and Boston, but has only the news of bad crop ahead in England, with far more cash in the treasury, and far more wheat in hand than on the occasion of the last scarcity. The pavement here is, in some places blocks of wood, in others macadamized, more generally of stone. For sidewalks brick commonly, but sometimes large slabs of Quincy granite. The tide rises very high in the harbor, and it's a love-

ly prospect out towards the vast blue sea, the breezes from which must be very invigorating. There are but few French here—Ireland is very fairly represented—but the bulk of the people are of the English puritan stock—English faces, signs, habits, and a great share, of course, of the old English laws.

Lowell the seat of the cotton manufacture is within an hour's railroad ride, and Lynn, the great mark for boots and shoes, I could see from this column. * * * *

OUR SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Whig Journal at Lima, which ordinarily rises to the level of common sense, publishes an article in which there is considerable latent malignity, but rendered harmless by the weakness and pointlessness of the effort. Desiring to be courteous, we notice it, as probably the editor thinks he has said something.

At the Representative Convention held at Section 10 on the 3d instant, for the district composed of the counties of Allen, Mercer, and Van Wert, a preference was expressed for JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Allen, as nominee for Senator, and delegates were appointed to attend the district Senatorial Convention, to be held at the Junction to present his claims. He was a prominent but unsuccessful candidate, and at length A. P. EDGERTON, Esq., was nominated, receiving the vote of Allen County, and of Mr. CUNNINGHAM's friends, after they had done all in their power to give effect to the wishes of the Convention at Section 10, in favor of the latter gentleman. On this state of facts the Editor of the Reporter volunteers a vast amount of superfluous indignation, talks of cliques and intrigues, and twaddles about what Mr. Cunningham ought to do, as if that gentleman could be brought for a moment to listen to the disorganizing suggestions of a political enemy. The Reporter will find that Mr. C. has too much self respect to do otherwise than treat with merited contempt this silly and pitiful attempt upon his integrity. In relation to the nomination of Mr. Edgerton, we will say, once for all, that a more decisively favorable vote has not been given for a candidate in any convention in the State, than was cast for him at Junction.

But Mr. Edgerton, the nominee, is a new man. "Who is James K. Polk?" was lately a Whig cry, and we believe it got sufficiently answered. This silly pretence of ignorance of the character and capacity of democratic opponents is in exceedingly bad taste on the part of the whig journals; and on this occasion it would seem that the old rule, "schools learn by experience" must admit of an exception.

The Reporter also complains of Mr. Edgerton that he is agent for an Eastern gentleman who holds lands for sale in this section of Ohio; this grave matter of the agency we admit. It is quite in opposition to whig practice. We should have selected some wealthy stockholder who could live in idleness on the dividends of his Bank stock. A man who depends on his own energies for a competence is inadmissible in whig estimation. We will try and get along, however; democrats are rather inclined to respect men who depend on their own industry whether they are agents or principals, so long as they pursue a manly, liberal, upright course; and that such has been Mr. E.'s deportment we believe will not be questioned. This objection might with equal propriety be brought against every member of the legal profession throughout the State, and we presume against the writer himself. To us at least it appears one of the shallowest pretexts that sober silliness ever penned.

As to Mr. E.'s being of the "Knapp school," in politics, that is all fudge. If by it is meant that he concurs in opinion with Mr. K. on the question of hard money, so far it is correct, and will entitle him to the hearty support of the democracy of the Northwest. But it is meant that he and other democrats who hold these opinions, are not self-thinking men, it is an impudent assumption and deserves but contempt. Schools in politics are for those who follow men not principles—and to say the Clay or Webster school would be correct—but it is meaningless and absurd when applied to those who make principles their guide in the selection of men, and not men their guide in the selection of principles.

There is one or two other matters alluded to, of so puerile a character that they deserve no remark.

That truth is as effectual in a contest as fraud and finesse appears to be a fact of which the Reporter is ignorant, and he has given evidence that however anxious he may be for the reputation of a shrewd politician, he, at least, has not the capacity to make the "worse appear the better cause."

The amount of specie in the Bank of England is no less than \$16,000,000, nearly \$80,000,000, an unusual large quantity. On this account the Bank refuses to purchase the Chinese installment of \$2,000,000 in silver, and it will be publicly sold.

THE SEVENTEEN PLAGUES OF OHIO.

There are ten branches of the State Bank and seven of the Independent Banks now in operation. —Whig paper.

Seventeen fortresses of mammon! seventeen strong holds of despotism! are added to those in our midst, to control the prices of the farmer's produce and the fruits of the mechanic's labor. Money represents the bread for which we toil; the houses and lands from which we derive shelter and sustenance; the clothing which we wear, and the books which teach our children, instruct and amuse the ripest age. It moves the wheels of the wagon that carries our goods to market, and decks the elegant carriage in which our families are driven to church. In every situation it controls, directs, upholds or confounds—it gives that for which labor and industry toils; and the dweller in cities, whose home is in foul allies and damp cellars, finds that the very air of heaven is not free to him who has it not.

And the control of this mighty power—this more than archimedeau lever is too generally given to men, whom sordid avarice has made rich, whom base villainy has made capitalists, whom a heartlessness to all the sympathies of benevolence and generous feeling has made misers of their gold—and these men are our rulers! The despots of the iron age had some noble characteristics—even the base demagogue will affect "a virtue if he have it not," but instead of giving the guidance of our free institutions into the hands of intellect and integrity, the whig party have chosen for us worse than the King Lear of the fable, the serpent King of a dissolute banking system that is stingy to death at that is noble, pure, and free in our republican system.

These seventeen institutions are, it is alleged, instituted for the purpose of supplying Ohio with a currency, or in other words a standard of value. But has paper money the quality essential to constitute a standard? A standard should not be liable to fluctuation, its value should at all times and places be equal. That this is true of gold and silver, or nearly so, is an admitted fact, but that it is never true of a paper currency is equally a fact. Tried by comparison with the precious metals, it is a false measure or standard. At one time it is plenty, at another scarce; not only by the fluctuations of trade, but by the fluctuations of speculation. It is as if a yard stick to measure goods were made of india rubber and shortened or stretched out at the will of the shopkeeper. At one time the yard would measure two feet, at another three, four or perhaps six, and the public would never receive equal justice. Exactly so with paper money, as compared with gold and silver; it first excludes specie and becomes its substitute. Bankers can then increase or lessen its quantity at their will, and at one time property of the value of \$100 can from the scarcity of money be bought for \$60, and at another time it will require \$150 paper dollars to buy it. And all this is at the will of the banker, managed for his benefit, and effected for his aggrandizement.

These seventeen banks are not required to have gold and silver for more than \$15 of every \$100 of circulation, and eight drafts are by the 55th section of Kelly's Bank law, made gold and silver. So that destitute of the first mill of specie these shaveng shops are allowed to commence business. Is there a man of sense in the state, believes that they will survive the first fluctuation, founded as they are in such utter disregard of all financial rules?

Ohio State Stocks, upon the security of which, the individual liability clauses in the charters of the banks of Wooster, Sandusky, Norwalk, &c., were repealed, are an uncertain dependence for the 70 per cent, which they may represent. They are now nominally at from 55 to 68, but may soon change their value. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been sold at 40 per cent, discount since 1840; and they would be liable to still greater depression if suddenly forced into market, to any great amount, by the failure of any number of these beautiful currency making institutions. Besides it is not very good policy to involve the credit of the state, with that if so very frail an institution as a Bank.

This pernicious law is well calculated to meet the necessities of those who want banks. It is provided in the twenty-third section that the directors and stockholders may borrow and become liable for five-sixths of the whole stock of the Bank. If the discounts were intended for the benefit of the people generally, this, perhaps, would have been thought rather too large a share of the public plunder to be divided among bankers. But Kelley & Co. have very few sympathies in common with such vulgar matters as the interests of farmers and mechanics.

Not to enlarge, there are seventeen more whig arguments in the field corrupting and to corrupt; efficiency is on the increase; aristocracy has strengthened her hands, dishonesty is seventeen times more popular, and the only sufferers will prove to be the people and our republican system.

MEXICAN NEWS to the 30th ult. Gen. Arista is at Matamoros with 2000 men, and knows of Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. A. has 2000 men now under his command. No fighting has yet taken place, nor have we now any confidence that there will. To the able and decided course of President Polk in concentrating troops at the point where war menaced us, we will owe it that no war occurs. The whig journals which have secretly desired war to increase the expenditure of government and prevent the repeal of the present unjust tariff, are of course quite indignant at the course of the President, though it is sanctioned by the example of Jefferson.

We received by last mail the Ohio Statesman of the 30th July, containing the proceedings of the Agricultural State Convention, which we had not before received—only one month and twenty days in coming from Columbus here. It came via Van Wert.

Eber Wilson is the democratic candidate for Representative in the district composed of Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa. He is a popular man, and a good democrat, and will undoubtedly be elected. Already the whigs anticipate defeat. Last fall there was some difficulty and dissatisfaction in the